

Improving the management of household solid waste in urban Tanzania: a case study of areas in Ilala Municipal Dar es Salaam Region

Rebecca Violet Mawishe

Master of Intergrated Management

University of Dar es Salaam, College of Social Sciences, 2008

This dissertation examined household solid waste management in selected wards view to improve its status Ilala Municipal with a view to improve its current status and provide guidelines for other urban areas of Tanzania. The study was a case analysis which used triangulation methods to collect information, conducted through household surveys, Focus Group Discussions, interviews with principle actors and observations. Field work studies revealed that solid waste generated was 0.42 kg/capita/day which consisted of high organic matter content at an average rate of 58.2%. Among 174(100%) individuals interviewed from households, 97(55.75%) individuals indicated that private solid waste collection services were unreliable thus people use informal waste disposal methods. Observations showed that poor services offered by solid waste collectors were caused by factors such as Municipal Authorities segregating the service users in decision making processes where 105(60.5%) and individuals claimed not to be involved. This caused service users rigidity in paying refuse collection fees necessary for waste collectors operations. Poor implementation of duties by private waste collectors also exists due to poor monitoring by ward leaders. Furthermore irresponsible staffs where fiscal matters are concerned were observed to partly lead to financial constraints in Ilala Municipality, making it unable to conduct public awareness campaigns on solid waste management thus intensifying the problem of solid waste in the area. The recommendations proposed in this work include: adoption of composting of waste; involve people in decision making process; Municipal leaders counter monitoring the private waste collector's